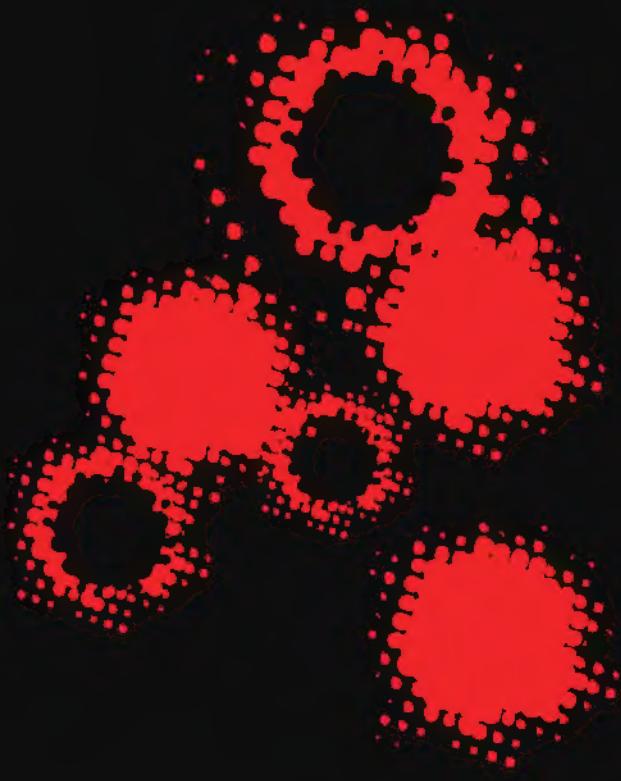


JJ

**A SAFE
CROSSING OF
THE AUGUST THRESHOLD**

Lubin, 31 August 1982

JJ



99

**A SAFE
CROSSING OF
THE AUGUST THRESHOLD**

Lubin, 31 August 1982

99

99

99



Text and editing: **Marek Zawadka**

Authors of the photographs: **Ryszard Bober, Krzysztof Raczkowiak**

Operational photographs: **collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław**

Translated from the original Polish version **BEZPIECZNE PRZEKRACZANIE PROGU SIERPNIOWEGO**

Translation: **Olga Spiak**

Graphic design: **Tomasz Pulwer**

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Lubin 2017



JP

**A SAFE
CROSSING OF
THE AUGUST THRESHOLD**

Lubin, 31 August 1982

JP

**edited by
Marek Zawadka**

JP

Lubin 2017

Lubin – a town at the foot of the Dalkowskie Hills, 25 km west of the Odra River. Its rolling landscape had been recently diversified with mine towers and tall overhead transmission line supports. Recently.

Only sixty years ago this region was the Lower Silesia's least developed and populated area. Thirty-five years ago it had become a place of the Communist power's defeat. A defeat that more painful because inflicted by a society that was supposed to create a model town of that political system.

The sun was shining beautifully since morning on that Tuesday, 31 August 1982. It was hot. Literally and figuratively. For a few days already the authorities had been preparing for what a year later was to be called "a safe crossing of the August threshold". Since mid-August intensive meetings and briefings were being held at the MO (Citizens Militia's) headquarters. On Monday 30 August, military commissaries and Communist party activists were sent to mines, copper smelters, plants and other enterprises. On Tuesday since morning, undercover officers were walking the town. The relevant services were checking roofs of the buildings adjacent to Wolności Square. This was where, according to the news in the underground press and to secret informers' reports alike, the martial law was supposed to be broken. The breakage was supposed to involve laying flowers, singing the national anthem and „Rota”, and rising hands with fingers set to the Victory sign.

A year and a half (August 1980 – December 1981) of the Solidarity trade unions' operation in the Copper Mine and Smelter District had never implied that the Communist regime imposing the martial law would face in this area the largest, except Wrocław, social resistance center in Lower Silesia. Yet the reach of the strikes following the martial law declaration, as well as determination of miners and workers of the Głogów smelter, forced a revision of the expectation that this would be a socially quiet area. Already the Rudna mine's pacification showed that the security service forces would be determined to achieve their goals.

For the action scheduled for 31 August 1982 they drafted the Irregular Citizens Militia Squads (NOMO) and quartered them in barracks at individual local units, designated two companies of the Reserve MO Citizens Militia Squads (ROMO), mobilised the Volunteer Reserve of MO Citizen Militia (ORMO), and planned use of the Polish Army's units. At Marek Ochocki's order, the Company of Motorised Reserves of the MO Citizens Militia (ZOMO) at the Regional Headquarters of the MO Citizens Militia in Legnica was retained as a reserve at the Regional Headquarters of the MO Citizens Militia – after supplementing its personnel with officers from local units of the MO Citizens Militia. Use of 389 MO officers was planned altogether.

On the 31st day of August 1982, the NOMO officers were armed with PM-63 submachine guns with 90 rounds of combat ammunition each, and two officers were issued kbkAk

rifles with 120 rounds of combat ammunition for each rifle. This notwithstanding each officer had a p-64 gun with a set of combat ammunition (12 pieces), and NOMO and ROMO officers, as well as ORMO members, were equipped with chemical agents. On this day, long firearms and live ammunition were also issued to ZOMO officers at the Regional Headquarters of the MO Citizens Militia in Legnica.

Before the scheduled start time of the power showdown, the MO forces at disposal of the Municipal MO Headquarters in Lubin were dispatched to the region of action at Wolności Square and its surroundings.

As time went by, people present at Wolności Square started gathering near the Ratuszowa restaurant. The appearance of an ambulance at the square triggered a demonstration. A cross of flowers was laid on the roadway. A banner was raised with inscription "Free Lech Wałęsa – Freedom for the People – Solidarity". At 15:40 a crowd of demonstrators gathering near the ambulance amounted to circa 200. The national anthem and the Rota patriotic song were sung. The demonstrators chanted slogans "free the confined", "abolish the martial law", and other. Stanisław Śnieg delivered a speech, in which he demanded the release of the confined and imprisoned because of political considerations. He called those gathered to leave the market square in peace.

At that time the officer in charge of action in the region, Jan Maj, demanded over a megaphone the crowd to disperse and after five minutes officers of the Irregular MO Citizens Militia Squads (NOMO) with no order started to throw chemical agents towards the demonstrators. A classic street-guerrilla fight broke out. The demonstrators started to throw stones on the MO officers and throw back the chemical agents. After Zdzisław Kłęski's order, use of chemical agents was temporarily abandoned. Both he and Stanisław Śnieg called the demonstrators to disperse. Unfortunately, the chemicals were used again in another region of the market square.

After the chemical agents were used the demonstrators left Wolności Square. Some of them started to gather in the region of the crossing of Mikotaja Kopernika and Odrodzenia streets, at lawns near Piastowska Street and a nearby church, and in Mieszka I Street. The number of demonstrators there gathered grew as those, who had hitherto not participated in the demonstrations, were joining them. At that time the NOMO officers again regrouped into the taxi rank region.

A peculiar "fight" then occurred between MO Officers and those present in the area. The MO officers, in randomly formed groups or individually, with no command, were throwing tear gas grenades towards larger groups of people. No commander controlled these actions so they were carried on chaotically. Some of those gathered in the region of the MO forces' action were throwing the grenades back flinging stones and other objects on the MO officers. No direct clash had however happened between the MO officers and those

present in the region of action. At that time a bottle with inflammable liquid was thrown at one of MO patrol cars and made its tire catch fire. In face of such development, reinforcement was demanded of the ZOMO units stationed near Lubin. After arrival, they immediately began to disperse demonstrators gathered near Odrodzenia and Bolesława Chrobrego streets. The ZOMO officers grouped along a lawn between Piastowska and Bolesława Chrobrego streets, off the Town Hall. First, they were flinging tear gas grenades towards those gathered on the lawn and in Odrodzenia Street, and then they began shooting kbkAk rifles with combat ammunition. They were shooting at the lawn and a wall at that street. People there gathered started to flee to a church at Chrobrego Street. Then also the church was shot at.

Demonstrators fleeing the area under fire gathered also in the region of the Gwarek pub near the crossing of Odrodzenia and M. Kopernika streets. Then the ZOMO platoon commander Tadeusz Jarocki ordered subordinated officers to form an extended line and to start dispersing those gathered there. He commanded the group himself. The other officers in the group have not been identified. It consisted of five or six officers. Having entered Odrodzenia Street this group of unidentified officers began shooting kbkAk rifles with combat ammunition at the street's pavement and walls of buildings. They reached the crossing of Odrodzenia and M. Kopernika streets. They stopped there firing numerous shots at walls of buildings and the street's asphalt surface, despite not being threatened by the behavior of those gathered at that place. The shots there fired had killed Andrzej Trajkowski and Mieczysław Poźniak. Completed autopsies indicated that the cause of Andrzej Trajkowski's death was a blind gunshot wound of the left half of his face. The cause of Mieczysław Poźniak's death was a horizontal perforating bullet wound of his abdominal cavity.

The ZOMO and NOMO squads still kept on carrying their actions at Wolności Square. MO officers in randomly formed groups were dispersing those gathering at the lawns in between Piastowska and Chrobrego streets and on both sides of the Baczyna Creek. These actions were performed in foot formations and off Nysa patrol minibusses. In the course of this action, some unidentified officers were shooting with combat ammunition. Bullets shot by MO officers in action on the lawn between Piastowska and Chrobrego streets injured Henryk Huzarewicz, Ireneusz Lao and Edward Wertka.

At the same time on the bridge over the Baczyna Canal, Michał Adamowicz was wounded with a bullet shot from an unidentified location in the region of Wolności Square, who resulting from the sustained head injuries died on 5 September 1982. It follows from an opinion of a forensic medicine expert that the cause of his death was a close distance gunshot wound of his head with the outlet in the right occipital region. In Rzemieślnicza Street, Kazimierz Rusin was shot with

a bullet. At that time other seven people were injured resulting from the use of tear gas grenades by MO officers. The last of these was brought to a hospital at 18:30.

The killing of the demonstrators by MO officers gave rise to aggressive behaviors of people gathered in Lubin's various locations. The same way they reacted in Głogów and Legnica, where inhabitants again started getting together and fighting with the Militia forces. In Głogów a military unit was dispatched to protect the local headquarters of the Polish United Workers Party.

At 20:00 ROMO and ZOMO companies from the regional MO HQ in Zielona Góra came to Lubin and reinforced the local MO forces in their actions.

The deaths of demonstrators in Lubin were notified to the Military Garrison Prosecutor Office in Wrocław. Military prosecutor Mitan Senk was referred to Lubin. In a few hours, he was joined by other military prosecutors Krzysztof Henner and Józef Gondorek. The investigation carried by the Military Garrison Prosecutor office in Wrocław aimed at establishing the perpetrator of homicides of Andrzej Trajkowski, Mieczysław Poźniak, and Michał Adamowicz, as well as of bodily injuries of eleven other victims. The investigation was discontinued.

In its assessment of collected evidence the district prosecutor office in Legnica stated: "In aftermath of inadvertences, irregularities, and effacing traces in the course of the investigation carried by military prosecutors it is impossible to establish direct perpetrators of the homicides and bodily injuries of the participants of the demonstration held on 31 August 1982, in Lubin. The ZOMO officers heard in the course of that investigation denied their use of firearms and combat ammunition in the action in Lubin despite unambiguous evidence that had confirmed this fact. Other witnesses were not capable of recognizing the officers who were shooting with combat ammunition".

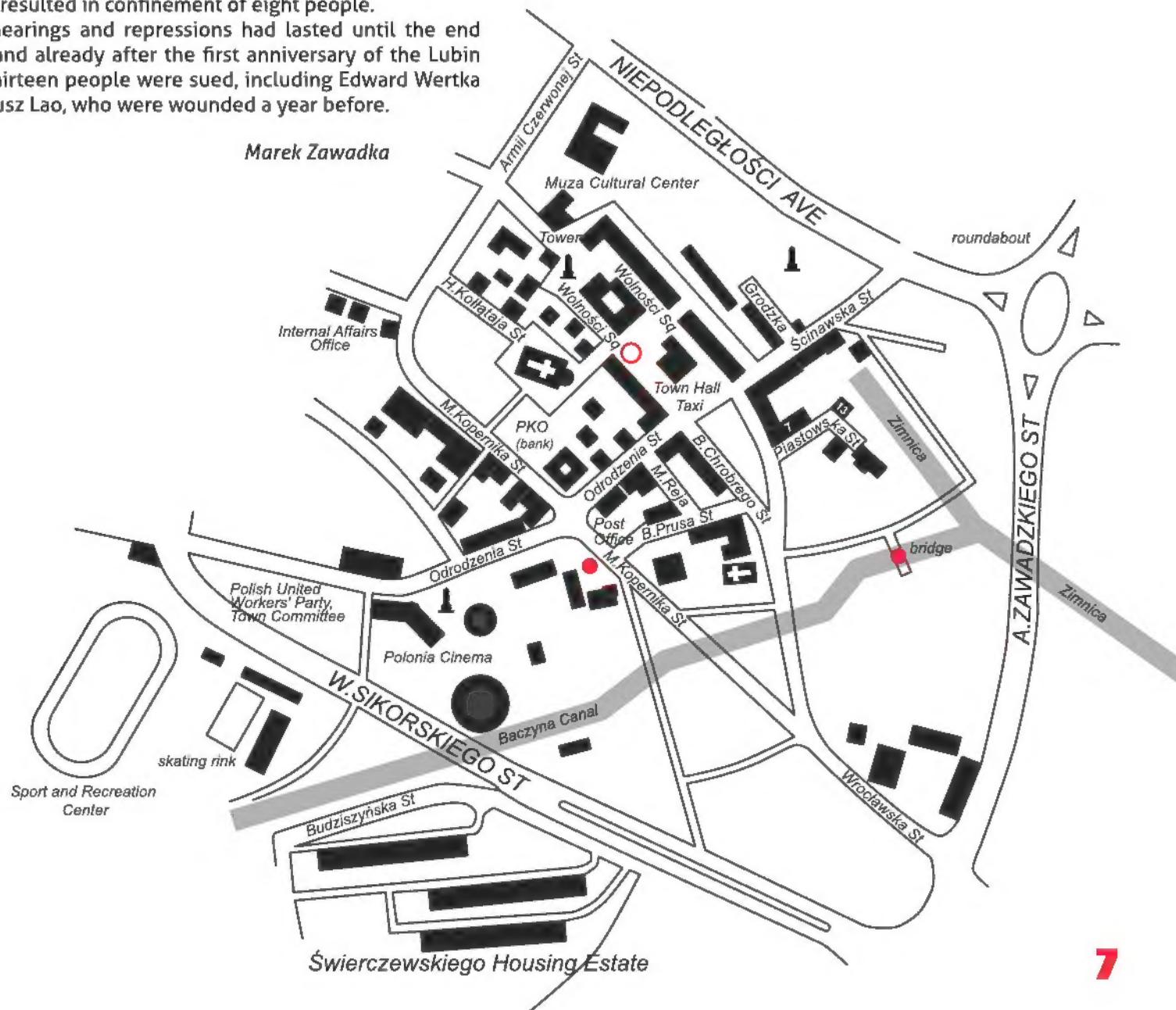
In the evening of 31 August, Legnica Voievode Zdzisław Barczewski issued an announcement to the effect of curfew imposition – for the youth it was 18:00 and 20:00 for adults. Also, all restaurants, bars, pubs, coffee shops, and entertainment venues were closed. Driving private cars in the city was banned, as well as refueling any vehicle without a relevant permit.

On Wednesday, 1 September, there were already over one thousand officers of various MO Militia squads stationed in Lubin. Reinforced with military units they had cut off inbound transportation routes to the town. It could be entered only upon producing a special pass. Meanwhile, in the afternoon, some demonstrations were held in the town. Lubin inhabitants marched from Wolności Square to the hospital, where the wounded were admitted. According to militia sources, from twelve up to fifteen thousand demonstrators participated. After the march fights were breaking out in the town's many locations between groups of demonstrators – mainly the youth – and ZOMO officers.

In the evening on 2 September, there were fights in the town again. The situation was brought under control only on 3 September. It was when Andrzej Trajkowski's funeral was held. At the request of the deceased's family and the clergy, Lubin inhabitants left for their homes in peace after the ceremony.

Already since 31 August, besides the prosecutor office, the whole repression apparatus was at work in Lubin. Summoning people to hearings had started. From Wolności Square and Świerczewskiego housing estate area alone nearly 1,500 were picked for hearing. And there the people's power was confronted with yet another surprise. Out of 120 secret Citizens Militia informers, nearly half had refused cooperation, and reports of the others – except a few – had contributed with nothing substantial. Nevertheless, accusations of a few secret informers resulted in confinement of eight people.

The hearings and repressions had lasted until the end of 1983, and already after the first anniversary of the Lubin killings, thirteen people were sued, including Edward Wertka and Ireneusz Lao, who were wounded a year before.



Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

**population
1520**

1540

LUBIN

**militia
protection**



LUBIN CRIME Lubin 82

free



LAYING OF THE FLOWERS IN WOLNOŚCI SQUARE

Operational photograph; collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław

Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

At around 15:15 Emergency Service ambulance from local Column of Sanitary Transport entered Wolności Square with the signal on. At 15:30 at the level of the standing ambulance, a banner with the inscription "Free Lech - Freedom for the people - Solidarity" was laid out. At the same time, people who gathered laid a cross of flowers on the street.

Crowd - which was growing by the minute - started chanting "down with the junta", "down with the communists", "free Lech", raising hands with V-shaped fingers, and after that, started to sing the national anthem.

From the report of Deputy Chief of the Provincial MO in Legnica - Colonel J. Szymański

15¹⁵
15²⁰



LUBIN CRIME Lubin 1982



CROWDS IN FRONT OF THE LAID OUT CROSS.

Operational photograph; collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



LUBIN
CRIME

Lubin

82



**Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982**

**1520
1540**

ambulance

**CROWDS BY THE CROSS
(WOLNOSCI SQUARE).**

*Operational photograph:
collection of the Institute of National
Remembrance in Wrocław*



LUBIN CRIME Lubin 82





Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

15²⁰
15⁴⁰

CROWD GATHERED IN FRONT
OF "RATUSZOWA" RESTAURANT.

Operational photograph;
collection of the Institute of National
Remembrance in Wrocław



LUBIN CRIME Lubin 82



**Lubin banner
31 AUGUST 1982**

1520
1540

CROWDS IN FRONT OF "RATUSZOWA"
RESTAURANT.

Operational photograph:
collection of the Institute of National
Remembrance in Wrocław

SIMULTANEOUSLY

Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

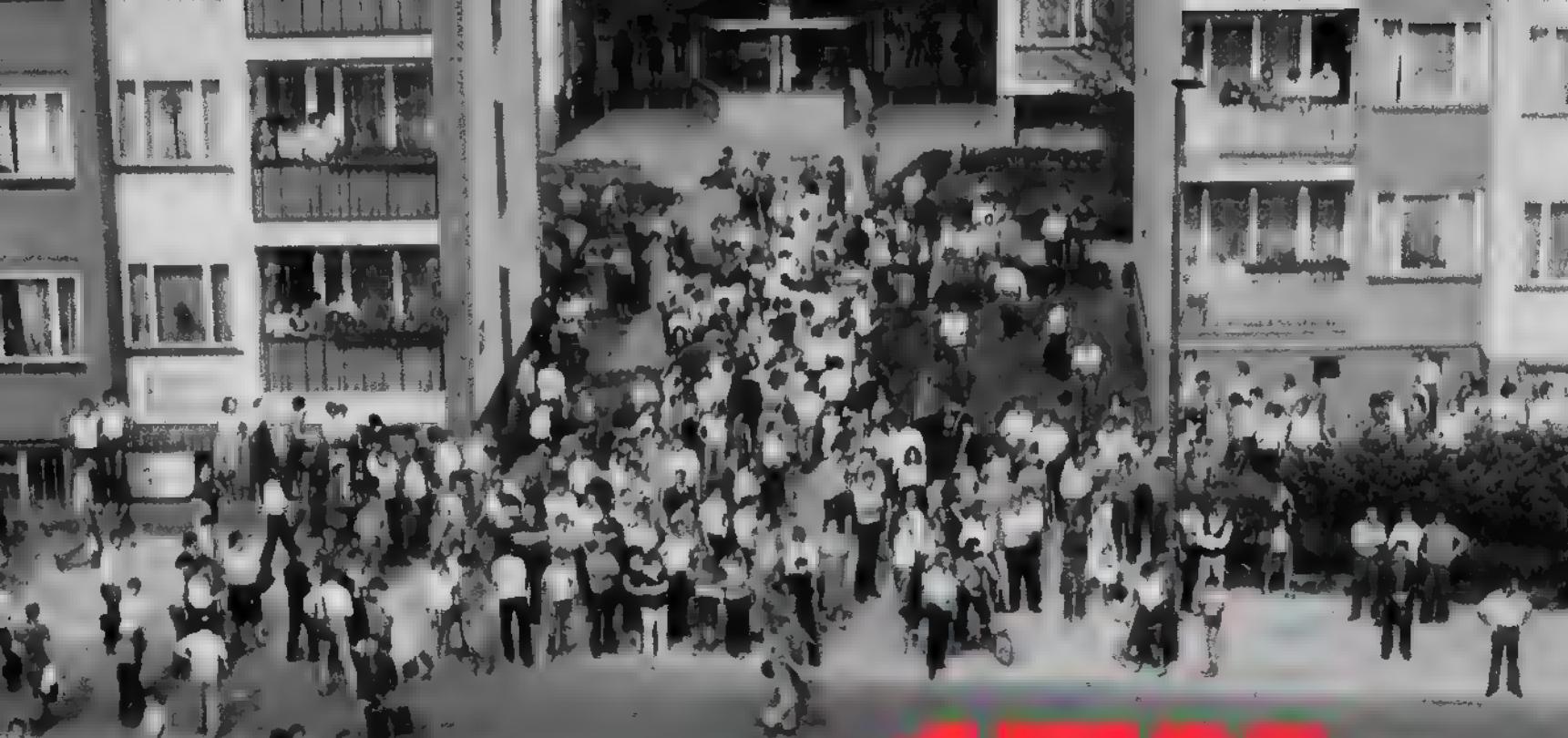
CROWD COMING OUT OF GRODZKA
STREET TO WOLNOŚCI SQUARE.

Operational photograph;
collection of the Institute of National
Remembrance in Wrocław



LUBIN
CRIME Lubin 31.08.82





15²⁰
15⁴⁰



LUBIN
CRIME HD2





Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

520

540

mai

People of Lubin gathering at the announced manifestation on occasion of the second anniversary of signing the agreements. Such manifestations were to take place across Poland. In Lubin, people were gathering in Market Square.

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober

grenades

Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

15²⁰
15⁴⁰



LUBIN
CRIME

AUGUST 82



Photograph: Ryszard Bober



LUBIN
CRIME

H32



**Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982**

**1540
1600**

Due to the nature of the event and possible threat of order, following is planned:

7 operational officers from the KRMW to act in the crowd of people gathered in Wolności Square,

5 operational officers from the KRMW for operational security in the area of the planned demonstration and adjacent area.

5 operational officers from the KRMW will secure the technical material in the most vulnerable areas using technical means (two film cameras and three cameras).

Plan of securing the public order in the Lubin area from 30 August 1982



LUBIN CRIME 82
Lubin 82

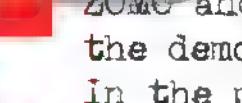




Lubin 31 AUGUST 1982

1540

1600



Apart from the local population, the forces of MO, ZOMO and ORMO came to the demonstration.

In the photograph there is a ZOMO platoon before the action.

Lubin - Market Square.

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober

LUBIN
CRIME





Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

A collage of various digital displays showing numbers and letters. The images include a red digital clock reading 15:40, a digital sign with '1600' and 'defo', a digital clock reading 16:00, a digital display showing '3', and several grey digital displays showing '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', and '9'. The displays are arranged in a grid-like pattern.

ZOMO platoon before the action
in front of the fish shop and
the bookstore.

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober





Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

15⁴⁰

16⁰⁰

CROWD IN WOLNOSCI SQUARE.

Operational photograph:
collection of the Institute of National
Remembrance in Wrocław





**Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982**

1600

1620

At 16:00 the anthem was sung and chanting of slogans began. The main group of organizers and members of Solidarity was located near the bust sculpture next to the optician. ZOMO started throwing and firing tear grenades at people. Lubin - Market Square.

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober

Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

Lieutenant Zdzisław Kłęski, a member of the management of the operation, moving around the area of Wolności Square in a patrol car, called several times on the participants of the demonstration to dissolve... Crowd responded with whistling and insults, both to the party authorities and MO officers...

Repeated calls of Lieutenant Z. Kłęski's did not succeed, and the crowd headed for the group of MO cars standing at the taxi stand, insulting the officers there with names such as "gestapo", "murderers", "bandits" and "Brezhnev servants". Stones flew at the officers of MO who were leaving cars and getting in formation.

In this situation, the commanding officer, Lieutenant Jan Maj gave the order to use the chemical agents on the gathering situated at that time in southern part of Wolności Square.

From the report of Deputy Chief of the Provincial MO in Legnica
Colonel J. Szymański



SCATTERED CROWD IN WOLNOSCI SQUARE

Operational photographs
collection of Lubin Institute of National
Memory and History



1600

1620



LUBIN CRIME 82

82



Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1600

1620

Market Square.
ZOMO troops are trying
to push out demonstrators
into the side streets.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak

Lubin

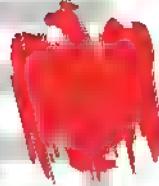
31 AUGUST 1982

1600

1620

GROUPS OF PEOPLE
IN KOLŁATAJA STREET.

Operational photograph;
collection of the Institute of National
Remembrance in Wrocław



LUBIN
CRIME Lubin 31.08.82





Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1600

1620

Market Square. ZOMO forces.
Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak



LUBIN
CRIME 31 AUGUST 1982







LUBIN
CRIME

18 AUGUST 82



**Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982**

1600

1620

Market Square. ZOMO forces shooting firecrackers and tear gas at people around them.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



LUBIN
CRIME

BL82

AUGUST



Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1600

1620

Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak

Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1600

1620

ans

communauté

émissions

LUBIN CRIME 31 AUGUST 1982





Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak

Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1600
1620



LUBIN CRIME Lubin 1982

Market Square (then Wolności Square).
Another visit of the commander.



Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak







Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1620

1700

Lubin, Market Square. ZOMO moves to action, supported by cars with guns. They are pushing people out down the Scinawska Street next to the bar.

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober



 **LUBIN** CRIME  **82**
Lubin Crime 82



Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1620

1700

Ścinawska Street (now Mieszka I Street).

Photograph: Ryszard Bober



FRAGMENTS OF THE EVENTS IN WIELNOŚCI SQUARE

Operational photograph;

collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Warsaw







Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1620

1700

Market Square. In my opinion, this is the first ZOMO officer who started shooting in Lubin. He shot a few shots to a group of young people standing on the roof of the block at the corner of Market Square (then Wolnosci Square) and Odrodzenia Street.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak

Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1620

1700



LUBIN
CRIME 31 AUGUST 82

MO UNIT GROUPED IN WOLNOSCI SQUARE.



Operational photograph:
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



The logo for LUBIN 31 CRIME. It features a stylized red bird of prey on the left, its wings spread wide. To the right of the bird, the word "LUBIN" is written in large, bold, black capital letters. Above "LUBIN" is the number "31". Below "LUBIN" is the word "CRIME" in a smaller, bold, black font. To the right of "CRIME" is a large, bold, black number "82". A small, semi-transparent "LUBIN" is also visible near the bottom of the "82".



Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1620

1700

Lubin, Scinawska Street.
ZOMO shoots grenades at people
from the grenade launchers,
and they in turn throw them
back at them.

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober



LUBIN CRIME

PILOT

Lubin Crime

82

Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1620

1700

On 31. 08. 1982 at 16:30, three GBAW cars with nets drove out to Wolnosci Square, operated by 1 MO officer plus 2 firefighting officers. The departure of the cars was at the order of KRMO Lubin - by the phone.

Business note dated 11. 09. 1982 about the fire brigade's participation on 31. 08. 1982

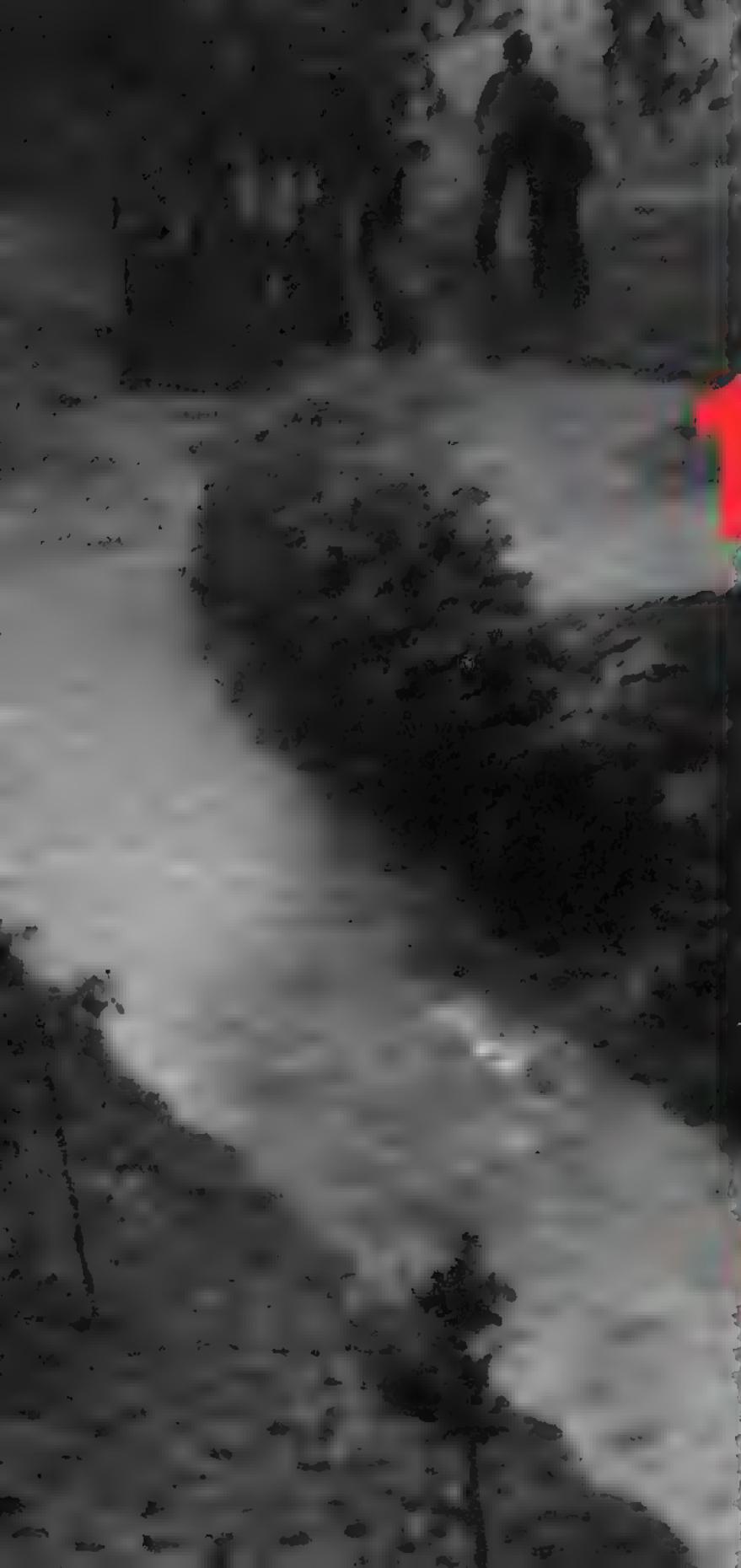
Photograph: Ryszard Bober



LUBIN
CRIME

LUBIN CRIME

LUBIN CRIME



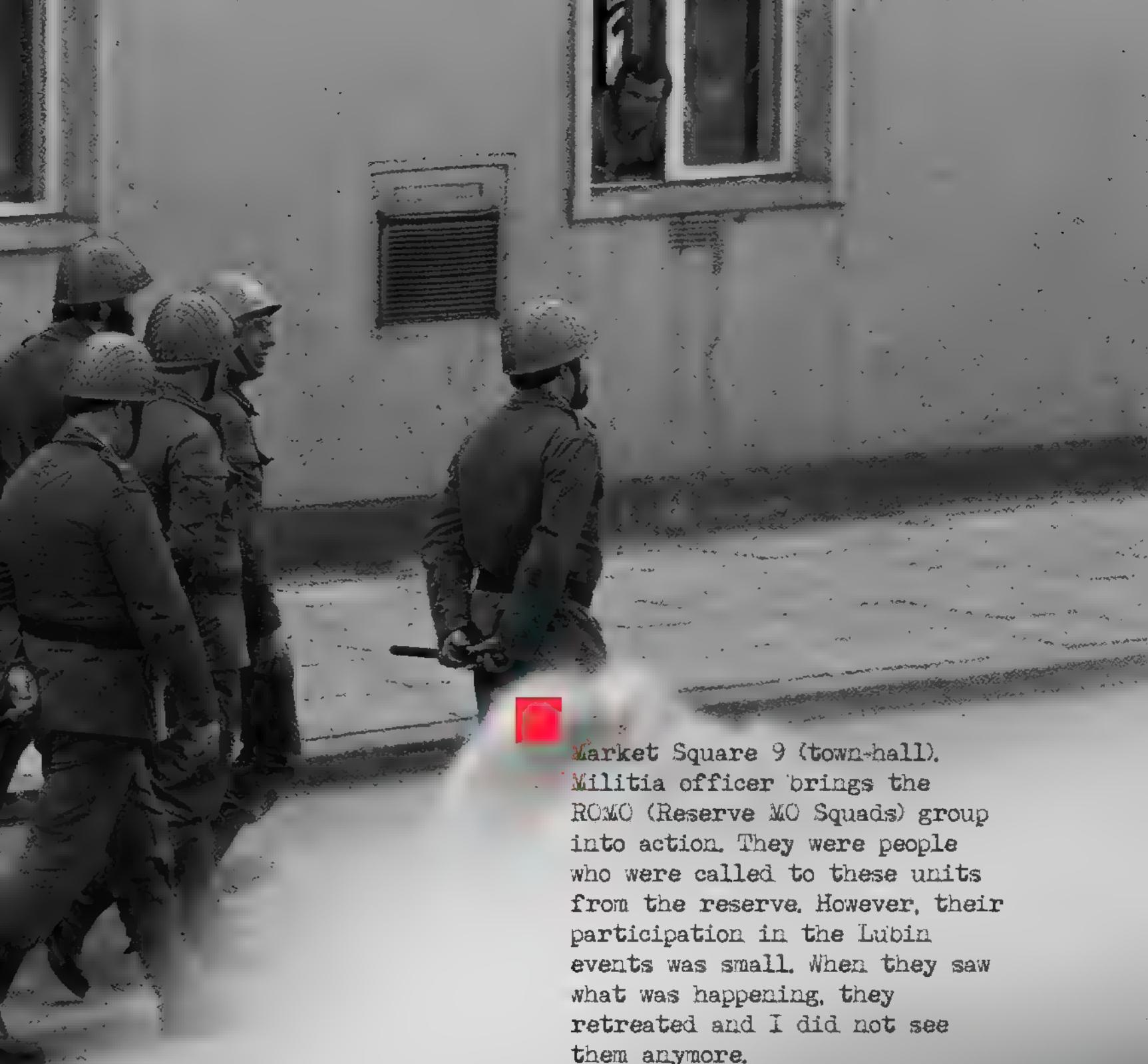
Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1620

1700

Photograph: Ryszard Bober





Market Square 9 (town-hall). Militia officer brings the ROMO (Reserve MO Squads) group into action. They were people who were called to these units from the reserve. However, their participation in the Lubin events was small. When they saw what was happening, they retreated and I did not see them anymore.

Description and photographs:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak

Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

16²⁰

17⁰⁰

I shoot this photo from a staircase of the block whose front faces Market Square. ZOMO force was moving along Scinawska Street. When I lifted the camera to the eye, the third from the left ZOMO officer reached to his waist, unbuckled the holster and fired in my direction a moment after taking this picture. Luckily, the bullet hit a roof above the stairwell.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



LUBIN
CRIME 82





Mieszka I Street (then Ścinawska Street).
Combat vehicle of the National Fire Brigade was used
to disperse the demonstrators.

Description and photograph:
Kazysztof Raczkiewicz

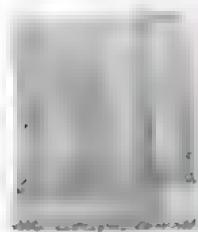
1620

1700

Lubin is drowning in gas. People fled from apartments with young children. It was impossible to stand it. People were suffocating, crying. Many were arrested because they went out on the street. People could smell the gas even after two weeks.

Several apartments burned down because of smoke flares and grenades, which, when fired from grenade launchers, flew through the windows. Television showed it and attributed to vandals and hooligans destroying property - and it didn't matter that it was VI or IX floor.

1620
1700



Description and photograph:
Ryszard Böber







Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1620

1700

Market Square dominated by ZOMO.

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober

1645

1700





Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak

1645

1700





Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak

16⁴⁵

17⁰⁰



Numbers 1 and 2 indicate where fatally wounded Andrzej Trajkowski and Mieczysław Poźniak were found on Kopernika Street. In the back, there is the intersection where the bullets were ricochetting.



Photograph: Krzysztof Radzikowski





1700
1730

1800

Bridge over the Baczyna stream.
People are leaning over
fatally wounded Michał
Adamowicz.



Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak

Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1700

1730

The so-called rallying Nysas arrive at the meadows with ZOMO inside, shooting at people carrying Michał Adamowicz.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



LUBIN
CRIME Lubin 31.08.82





LUDVÍK
GRAMM



Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1700

1730

Four men carry fatally wounded Michał Adamowicz. They run towards Zawadzki Street (now Paderewski Street).

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1700

1730

View of pasture grounds
between the town center
and Świerczewskiego housing
estate.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

ru 1700
1730

 Zawadzkiego Street (today's Paderewskiego Street) near the roundabout. Men carrying the fatally wounded Michał Adamowicz stop white Fiat 125p. The driver and his wife take Adamowicz to the hospital.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



LUBIN
CRIME

LEADER



Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1730
1900

View of pasture grounds between the town center and Świerczewskiego housing estate. In the foreground, "rallying" through the town is a militia column, from which they shot everywhere and at everyone.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1730
1900

Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak





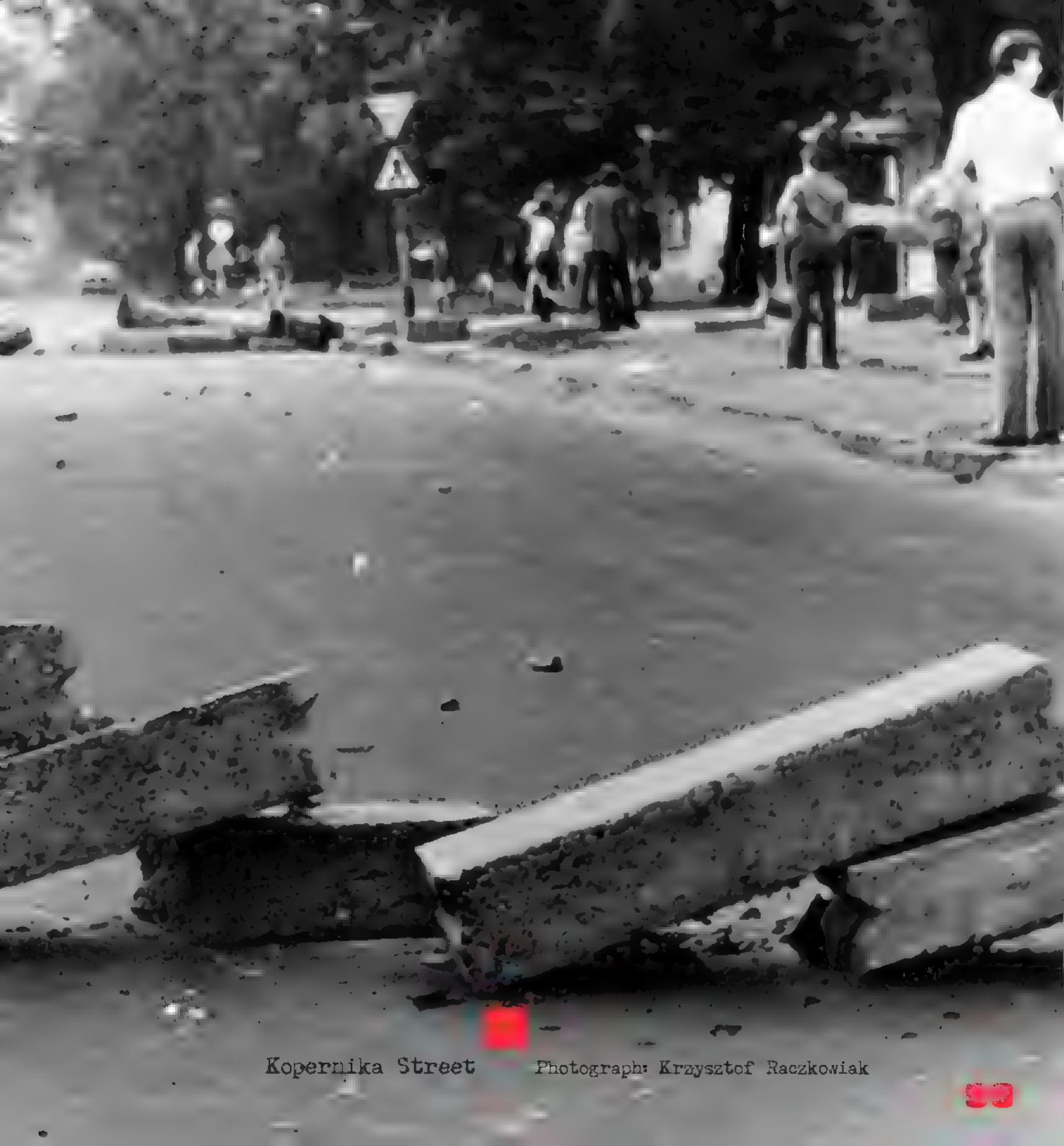
Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1730
1900

ospital

Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Kopernika Street

Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak

Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1730

1900

Kopernika Street near the junction with Odrodzenia Street. As you can see, attempts were being made to block the possibility of "rallying" through the town in militia "bitches".

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



LUBIN CRIME 31.08.82







LUBIN CRIME Lubin Crime

82



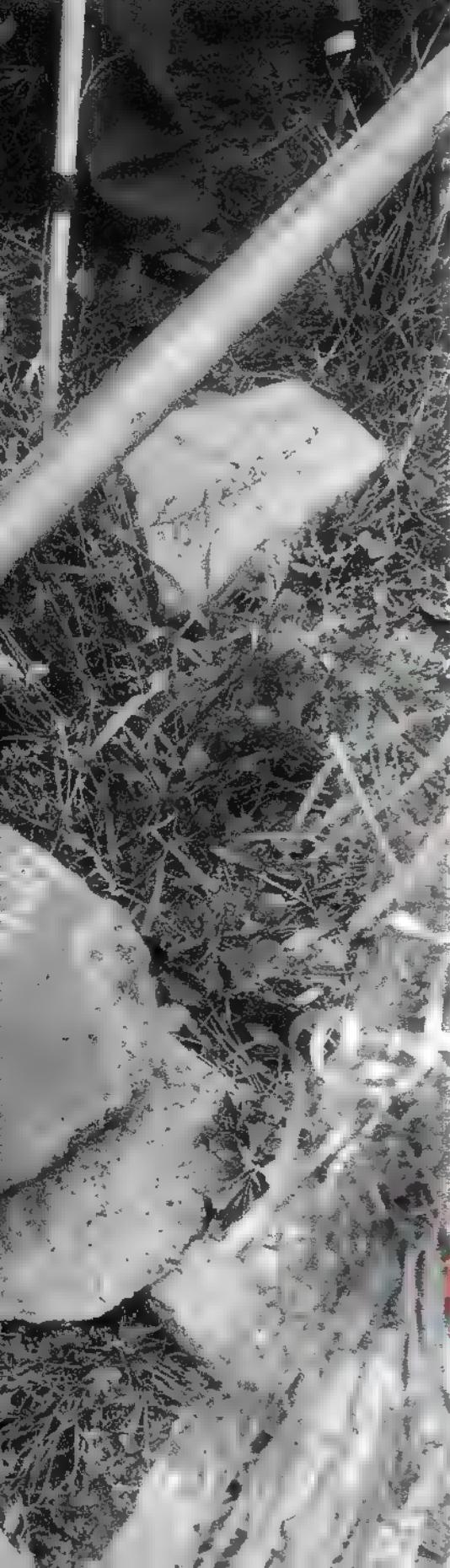
Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

1730
1900

Swierczewskiego housing estate
(Sikorskiego Street).
One of the Nysa vans
from which officers were shooting
at the demonstrators and all
the people in the field of vision.

Description and photographs:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1730

1900

By the late afternoon of 31 August, symbolic graves appeared on the streets of Lubin, where participants of the demonstration were either killed or deadly wounded. This photo was taken at Kopernika Street in the place where Andrzej Trajkowski and Mieczysław Poźniak were killed.



Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak

Lubin
31 AUGUST 1982

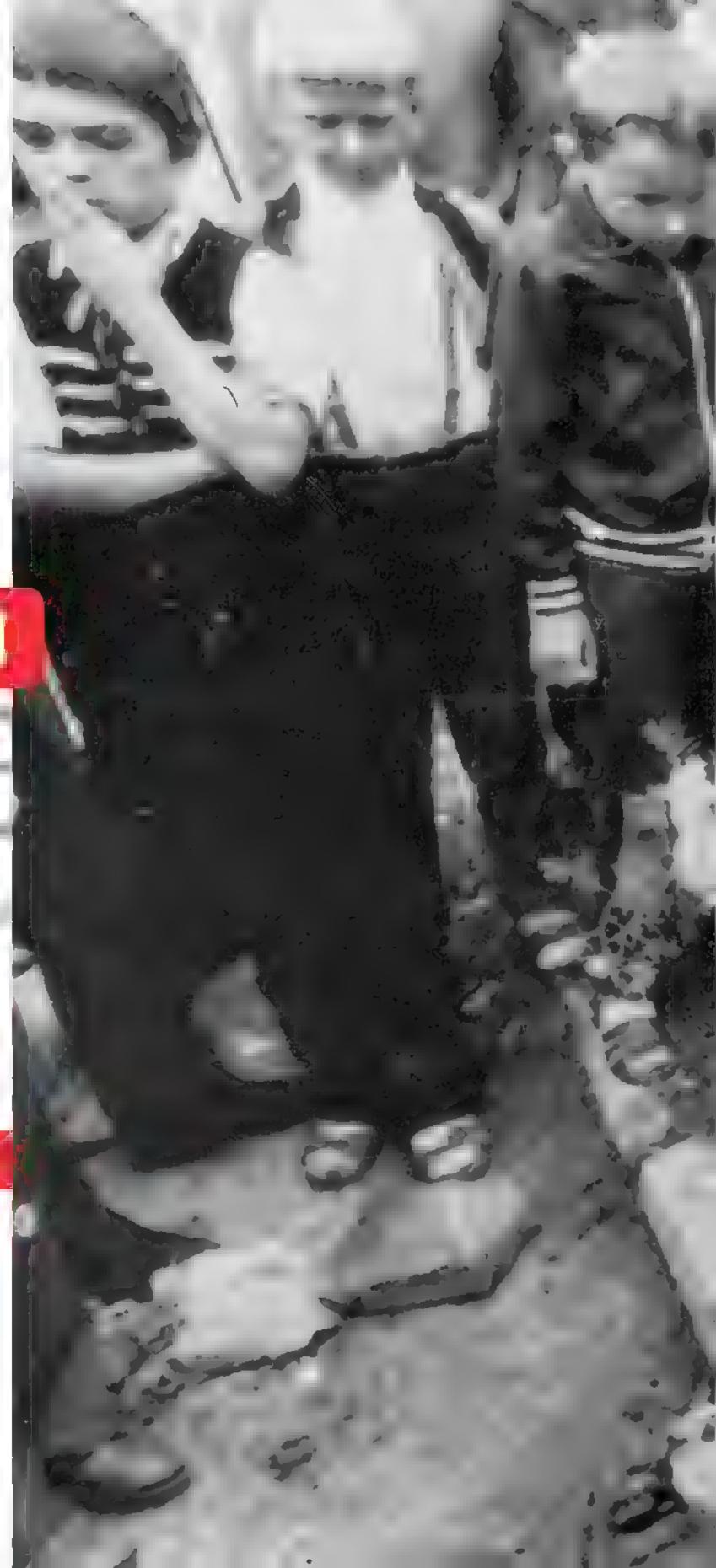
1730

1900

on the streets
of Lubin



Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin

31 AUGUST 1982

1730

1900

Kopernika Street. Symbolic grave in the place where Andrzej Trajkowski and Michał Poźniak were shot.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



LUBIN
CRIME

31 AUGUST
Lubin 1982



Photograph: Krzysztof Raczkowski





Lubin 1 SEPTEMBER 1982

Description and photograph: Ryszard Bober

death

Bridge.
Michał Adamowicz's death place.





Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

In line to honor the dead,
lay the flowers, light a candle.

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober



Lubin
1 SEPTEMBER 1982

Photograph:
Ryszard Góber

Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

The place where one of
the demonstration participants
was shot: "On the honor
of our society of Lubin
we promise that we will
avenge Your honorably spilled
blood and lives You laid down".

Description and photograph:
Ryszard Bober



LUBIN
CRIME Lubin 1982

NIE HURKU
SŁÓWEK NIE MIAŁ
LITERY
PŁYWĘCE KROKIEM
PO MŚCIĘCY WŁASNEJ
HUNDREDZI RZEŹNI
K SĘM I DODAŃCĘ Z

A place where died Andrzej Trajkowski among others.

Description and photograph: Ryszard Bober





LUBIN
CRIME
KOF

LUBIN
CRIME

82





Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

Kopernika Street. Demonstrators in the march will walk through the town until the massive attack of ZOMO on Odrodzenia Street, near PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) Committee building.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

minds
of the mi

Kopernika Street. After forming a procession, the demonstrators go in the direction of Niepodległości Avenue and further to the hospital.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin
1 SEPTEMBER 1982

Intersection of Skłodowskiej Street
and Niepodległości Avenue.
The demonstrators go in the direction
of the municipal hospital.



Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

Demonstrators reach
the municipal hospital.



Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982



After dispersing of the demonstration in Odrodzenia Street, people scattered around the area. Some of them took shelter in Swierczewskiego housing estate. The entire estate was surrounded by ZOMO officers.



Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982



ZOMO troops try to go deep into the Świerczewskiego estate, however, they are afraid to go too far between the blockhouses. The inhabitants used everything that was at hand as a defense: flowerpots, pots and even boiling water.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak







ZOMO troops preparing for pacification of Świerczewskiego housing estate.



Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

ZCWO troops trying to go further into the Swierczewskiego estate.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



LUBIN CRIME Lubin 1982







Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

Another attempt to "capture"
Świerczewskiego housing estate.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak





Lubin

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

stration

Demonstration of strength.
A column of militia vehicles
moves through the town.

Description and photograph:
Krzysztof Raczkowiak



6 General view of Wolności Square in the direction of Odrodzenia Street. Number 1 indicates the place where flowers were arranged in shapes of sacred symbols. This was a sign for gathering demonstrators.

Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław;
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



all the moon



LUBIN CRIME

Lubin August 82

THE HIGH OF VISION



Odrodzenia Street from the side of Wolności Square.
Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław,
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



LUBIN
CRIME

82

Industry
Mobility



View of the building at Piastowska Street 7 from Wolności Square.
Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław;
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



place



LUBIN
CRIME Lubin 82



Building on Piastowska Street 13.

Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław;
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



LUBIN
CRIME

Lubin Crime 82



View towards the bridge from Wolności Square.

Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław;
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



LUBIN
CRIME

Lubin 82



Wolności Square from the side of Piastowska Street.

Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław:
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



LUBIN
CRIME

Lubin Crime 82

intersection



A view from the intersection of Odrodzenia Street and Kopernika Street.
Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław;
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



A place where fatally wounded people were found on the pavement on Kopernika Street, near the intersection with Odrodzenia Street.
Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław; collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław



shot



 Odrodzenia Street seen from the intersection with Kopernika Street. In the back, there is a building on Odrodzenia Street 3, on which three bullet traces on the second floor were revealed.

Materials of the Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wrocław;
collection of the Institute of National Remembrance in Wrocław

Instead of ending:

A retrospective trip into the land of lawlessness, arrogance and impunity and cynicism comes to an end. We hope that the presented pictures, quotes, and documents will bring you closer to the grim end of vacations in 1982. It will not reflect it entirely because it can not reflect the drama that resulted in the thoughtless and inhuman work of services intended to provide social order. The heroes of these events do not want to talk.

Those who participated in them experienced terrible humiliations from the public in the later periods. Many have been convicted in misdemeanor courts or interned. Many were harassed by the militia and security apparatus during the interrogations. The fan of the abuse of power - considered people's power, was wide. From persecution in the workplace to breaking with the blackmail and using innocent people as collaboration tools. They were rejected by the People's Republic of Poland, but in the Third Republic, they were forgotten – initially by laying on the altar an agreement between the shooters and the demonstrators – later on, they were only a shameful hindrance to the friendship between them.

Those who were in the so-called "camp of power" are walking the streets of the city. Are they ashamed? Do they feel remorse? Do they still believe they fought the enemy of the country? Do they think that the mindless execution of the order removes responsibility for the acts committed?

On the pages of the book, we will not see the families of the fallen nor their fate. We will not see the fate of children who have lost their parents. The fate of the wounded, who just as the killed, were becoming criminals in understanding of authorities of that time... If not for a few rolls of photographic film with pictures taken with risking of health; if not for the militia documents kept by the judicial authorities, we would have heard of the crimes in Lubin only from oral stories. Year by year, even quieter, more and more untrue. The victim would become a criminal and guilty, and commanders and their twenty-year-old janissaries, shooting at defenseless civilians would become the heroes.

Due to the destruction of the PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) Municipal Committee files from 1982 and the complete destruction of the documents of the Civil Militia and the Security Service of the Polish People's Republic, we will not know much more. We will probably never find a full explanation of the motives of the Lubin Crime. It is part of the historical landscape of "errors and deviations" that the party - being a tool in the hands of strangers, and fighting for the needs of the party, military, and militia elite - have prepared for the Polish people.

Press release from 26 March 2006: : "The District Court in Wroclaw sentenced two former militiamen and ZOMO officer in 2003. Only ZOMO platoon leader,

Tadeusz J. is serving his sentence of 2,5 years in jail. Colonel Bogdan G. tries to avoid punishment based on bad health. As for Jan M., former deputy commandant of MO in Lubin, the Court of Appeal overruled the judgment and referred the matter for reconsideration. The process is still going on."

Wroclaw, 14 February 2008: "On Thursday, the Court of Appeal in Wroclaw upheld the verdict concerning former Deputy Commander of MO in Lubin, Jan Maj, for "management perpetration" of killing three men during a demonstration in martial law.

In the first instance, Jan Maj was sentenced to 7 years in prison, at the same time, by amnesty, the court reduced his sentence by half. The Thursday verdict of the Court of Appeal is final. The president of the jury, Grzegorz Kapera, said in the justification that "maybe Jan Maj did not want anyone to die during "Lubin events", but as an experienced officer he should have anticipated the tragic consequences. Maj controlled the sector where there were victims – no doubt about it. He wanted to prove himself to his superiors.

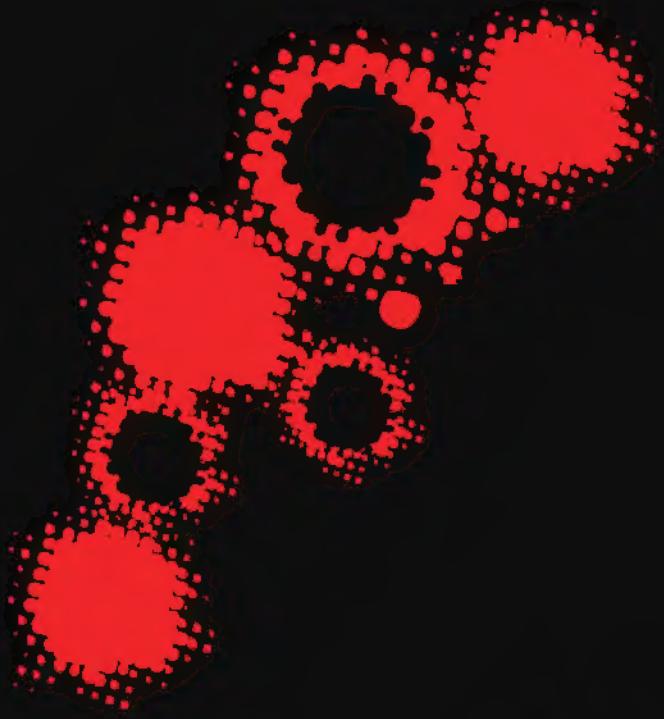
The court recognized earlier that Maj not only gave the order to use weapons with the heavy ammunition on 31 August 1982 but during the riots, he left the scene and returned to the police station without being interested in what was happening in the streets of Lubin." (Polish Press Agency)

Lubin, 30 June 2017: Jan Maj has not yet started to serve the sentence imposed upon him.

Marek Zawadka



Lubin 2017



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